

The purposes of this research are as follows:

- (1) to survey to what extent the evaluation research models have been utilized by the public agencies in Thailand,
- (2) to compare the application of evaluation research models among public agencies,
- (3) to compare the application of evaluation research models among the officers, who have different background,
- (4) to test the knowledge of the officers, who are in charge of evaluation process, for their understanding about the tools,
- (5) to study the patterns of applications of the concept of evaluation research in public agencies,
- (6) to ascertain the level of utilization of the evaluative results,
- (7) to develop the body of the evaluation research.

Based on the purposes mentioned above, this research has set up nine basic assumptions and tries to explain these assumptions. The results are summarized as follows:

- (1) The knowledge of evaluation research does not spread out to public agencies. The study finds that the evaluators in public agencies receive rather low score, namely, out of 23 points, the mean score of the test is 14.53, with a high standard deviation.
- (2) The agencies with quantitative goals apply evaluation research methods more than those without quantitative goals. The study indicates that the difference in their goals has no impact on the application of evaluation research methods.
- (3) The levels of applying evaluation research methods vary among the public agencies performing different functions: Economics, Education, Health, Public Utility, Defense, Public Safety and General Administration. The study accepts the validity of this assumption.

(4) The evaluators with Mathematics and Science background can understand the evaluation research methods better than those with Social Science background. This study does not accept this assumption.

(5) Most of the evaluators do not apply the appropriate evaluation research methods. The study finds that this assumption valid.

(6) The evaluators with Mathematics or Science background will apply more Experimental or Quasi-experimental research designs than Non-experimental research designs. The study finds this assumption valid.

(7) The evaluators with Social Science background will apply more Non-experimental research designs than Experimental or Quasi-experimental research designs. The study finds this assumption valid.

(8) The levels of utilization of evaluative results vary among the public agencies performing different functions: Economics, Education, Health, Public Utility, Defense, Public Safety and General Administration. The study accepts the validity of this assumption.

(9) The administrators with Science background will utilize the evaluative results more than those with Social Science background. The study shows that there is no difference on this matter.

Finally, the study applies the regression analysis to measure the relation between evaluators' knowledge and the utilization of evaluative results. The study shows that the score of knowledge partially prescribes the utilization of evaluative results